

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake,
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM,
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN,
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD,
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING,
7TH " W. B. GLENN,
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITTS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALLES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS.—John B. Grettner, Esq., of Greensboro, has been appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Western District of North Carolina. All communications relating to this subject should be addressed to the undersigned, at Greensboro, N. C.

In recommending persons for Supervisors of Election, parties should bear in mind that where such appointments are made at all, there must be two for each precinct, one democrat and one republican, and they must be able to read and write and be voters at the precinct for which they are appointed.

All applications for appointment must state distinctly the politics of the party for whom the appointment is asked, otherwise no appointment can be made.

JNO. B. GRETTER,
Chief Supervisor,
for the Western District of N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Every man should be certain that his name is properly registered. Sometimes names are left off in transcribing. Take nothing for granted. If you have moved from one township to another since you registered, do not forget that you must register in the township in which you are living or you will not be allowed to vote. Don't forget this, but attend to the matter.

See first page.

TICKETS!—Don't delay to have a full supply of Tickets at every precinct.

TO-DAY is observed in South Carolina as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and the invocation of divine aid in behalf of that afflicted State and its people.

E. J. HALE & SON.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Book and Stationery business of E. J. Hale & Son, New York, will not be interrupted by Mr. P. M. Hale's removal to Raleigh.

HOLDEN'S CONFESSION.—The statement of Rev. C. T. Bailey relative to the Stephens and Kirk war affair, published in the *Press*, recently, is confirmed in a card from Rev. Thomas W. Babbs, of Gates county, one of the most brilliant and prominent ministers in the State.

The Radicals in their papers and on the stump of the homestead they gave to the people, when the truth is the people had a homestead law long before the Radical party ever had an existence in this State, and a better one than they have now. The Radical homestead law was simply a life right—while a Democratic Legislature made it a perpetuity.—*Greensboro Patriot*.

Tilden's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Letters received here yesterday from New York claim that Tilden will carry the State by a majority much greater than that by which he was elected Governor, the figure being put by some as high as 75,000. Any such figure as this would give Tilden a considerable majority outside the city of New York. It is represented that the Republican campaign is prosecuted in a most spiritless manner; that such party leaders as Senator Conkling are perfectly lukewarm, and that the Republican campaign committee are out of funds. There is strong evidence here of demoralization among the adherents of the administration over the general prospect. In "betting circles" Tilden is the favorite, and the indications are that between now and November there will be a stampede to what is looked upon as the winning side.

For the Press.
The Silence of the Laws.

Some sixty years ago, THOMAS JEFFERSON, writing to his friend, DESTUT DE TRACY, contrasted the success of the American with the failure of his French Republic, and accounted for the different results of the two experiments in the following words:

"Our republic is to owe its permanence to its great extent, and the smaller portion, comparatively, which can ever be considered at one time by local parties. . . . We have seen, and still see, like an epidemic, pain certain parts, the residue remains sound and untouched, and many of whom were colored men. . . . His party and his party were met at the courthouse by three or four hundred mounted men, and escorted to the village. All the stores were closed in honor of the occasion. A new stand was erected in the Academy grove, with seats which were occupied by several hundred ladies. Many carriages from the country, also filled with ladies, were near the stand, which was beautifully ornamented. The procession was formed near Gen. Gary's residence, a mile from the town, and marched through the streets to the grove. The speakers began at 10 o'clock, a. m. Hampton, Simpson, Cooke, Malone, Mackay, Gibbes, and Lipscomb addressed the meeting. The speeches were all moderate and counseled the utmost forbearance. At 4 o'clock, Gen. Gary concluded with a brief address, and the meeting adjourned. It was about ten times as large as the radical affair of Saturday, and passed off without a single disturbance or case of drunkenness. I returned by the afternoon train, which was delayed on the road until too late to telegraph.

From Virginia's great statesman followed these lines to his French Republican friend, the "great extent of our Republic was, in truth, a positive safeguard against the rapid and widespread dissemination of local passions. Multiplication and facilitation of the means of communication between the most distant sections of our country, have, since that day, greatly affected the value of that one safeguard alluded to; but the 'true barriers' of our liberty—the STATE GOVERNMENTS, mutually respected and respecting, and commanding for each and all of their number, the respect of the central, federal power, in the better days of the Republic—those barriers, prior to the advent of Radicalism to power, had survived all other shocks, and held out to the nation its best hope of safety and permanence. But, utterly to overthrow and abolish these remaining bulwarks is, and ever has been, the dominant purpose of that revolutionary party of fanatics, that in our time and in our country, so utterly correspond to the party of 'one and indivisible,' in Republican France, of 1792.

The fatal influence of that party upon the fortunes of the French Republic, resulted, not so much from the *nature* of the objects which they proposed to themselves, as from that of the means they employed to effect those objects. It was their main maxim that *all means* should be used to compass the establishment of their State ideal. Whatever restrictions were placed by law about the action of authority; whatever sanctions were set by law to protect *local or sectional habits, institutions or prejudices*, they conceived it to be their sacred mission and their duty to annihilate. The principle of the sovereignty of the people, as interpreted in *their minds*, clothed them, as the sole depositaries of the ideal good in politics, with absolute license to disregard all other control but that of their own will, arguing "that as the thing we will is absolutely the best thing for France and mankind, all those who throw obstacles in the way of our will, are evidently and unquestionably the enemies of France and mankind." From these maxims, to be rigorously carried into effect, they of course passed to convictions, deportations, and the guillotining of all those who differed with them in opinion; and they were held in readiness for a fight at any moment. Their blank astonishment can best be realized in this general expression among them, that the political excitement in New York is much greater than anything they have witnessed since their arrival.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.—Riotous demonstrations of negroes, supposed to be the result of the Cainhoy affair, are reported from various portions of Charleston county. There have been serious demonstrations of armed negroes at Mount Pleasant village, opposite Charleston, causing great alarm to white residents, who petition Gen. Butler for troops.

It appears that the United States marshal for South Carolina proposes to break up and prohibit Democratic processions, as no other explanation can be assumed for his action in arresting the officers of the parade at Aiken the other day.

The campaign is conducted vigorously by both parties. The so-called rifle clubs are all disbanded, but the colored militia are still organized.

The meeting at Cainhoy was a joint one. By agreement of both parties neither whites nor negroes were to go armed. During the speaking a pistol was fired into the air by a mulatto man, and at this signal the negroes to the number of a hundred or more rushed to some old outhouses and into a swamp near by. Coming out immediately and all armed with the latest improved rifles which had been furnished them by the State, they began an indiscriminate fire on the assembled white people, killing six and wounding many more. One old negro was killed by the fire from his own party. After the negroes had retired from the field the dead and wounded were recovered. The dead were horribly mutilated, and were robbed of their clothing, shoes and hats, and everything valuable about their persons.

This is a mere hasty sketch of what has appeared in the New York *Herald*, and other northern papers, and itce outrage is such as may be expected in South Carolina every day from now until the election. Yet the white people are bearing themselves well. No violent retaliatory measures are anywhere manifested, our friends there preferring to await the coming of the United States troops, which the President imagined he was sending down there to restrain the whites and help the election of his favorite racists.

Instead, however, of finding the white people refractory and rebellious, it is the negroes they will meet in arms against the offending whites, and when the reports of the army officers go back to the north, a howl will awaken the whole country and startle the little remaining life out of the supporters of Hayes and Wheeler.—*Rad. Sentinel*

The war of intimidation is going on in South Carolina, in the interest of the Radical Governor Chamberlain. The U. S. War Department has ordered a large number of troops to South Carolina to aid by their presence in carrying the election of Hayes and Wheeler and Chamberlain. The aspect of affairs in South Carolina appears to be threatening, when forty thousand stand of arms are in the hands of a mob! A number of the troops for South Carolina were quartered in Richmond for a short time, and were interviewed by the Richmond *Whig* reporter, the officers expressing themselves disgusted with their mission.

The *Whig* says: "Our reporter conversed with a number of officers, all of whom denounced this movement of sending troops down South for political purposes in unmeasured terms; nor did they hesitate to express the abhorrence they felt at being assigned to this kind of police duty. Said a lieutenant to our reporter: 'I think this kind of service to be abominable for the officers and army of the Government to be assigned to it.' The War Department and the officers at Washington desire that the South should be placed under the kind of surveillance, why then let special detectives, such as are used in the secret service, be employed?" This officer, as well as all with whom our reporter conversed, expressed the kindest feeling towards the South, and unite in saying that the Government should interfere in these State matters, but let these local affairs be adjusted by the State governments.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We asked of another officer from what he could gather whom he believed to be in fault in these South Carolina troubles, whether the whites or the blacks? His reply was: "I do not know, sir; but judging from other troubles of like kind, that the State, inasmuch as it lies with the negroes, sometimes has been poisoned by law white men from their own country. My command was in South Carolina during a similar trouble in 1872, and we had not been in the State long before we discovered that the whole State of affairs had been brought on by the most aggravated and outrageous acts on the part of the colored people.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE MEN FOR TILDEN.

Our reporter last night ascertained that by a vote received in each of the three counties comprising the State, that a large majority of the men were in favor of Tilden as their next chief executive officer. In speaking of the matter the men did not hesitate to avow that he would be elected and a reform take place in the manner of conducting the various departments of the Government.

Judging from the above extracts from the *Whig*, the state of affairs in South Carolina looks a little more hopeful.

Affairs in South Carolina.

Many of our people are not aware of the actual condition of things in South Carolina. Instead of the white people oppressing and warring on the negroes, the negroes, all armed by the State, are actually shooting down the white people in cold blood. Here is an account of the latest performance reported. A democratic meeting was held at Edgefield, Thursday. The *Charleston News and Courier* reporter says:

"The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand negroes. The crowd remained sound and untouched, and holds on until their brethren can recover from their temporary delusion. . . . But the true barriers of our liberty in this country are the State governments, and the wisest conservative power ever devised by man is that of the latest performance reported. A democratic meeting was held at Edgefield, Thursday. The *Charleston News and Courier* reporter says:

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must begin, not
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Mr. Kerner has returned from his visit to
the North, and resumed his duties as assistant
teacher in the Male Academy.
This corrects the error of last week.

Some quite warn winter since our last issue,
with rain on Sunday night and Monday. Clear
again.

We have seldom seen a heavier mist in the
forest than there is this year, the ground being
literally covered with the freight of the oaks.
In many of the towns in our part of the State,
the snow has become an article of barter.

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Gourds—Mrs. Barbara Fisher informs us
that she had two gourd vines the past season
which produced thirty-one gourds.

On Monday, the 8th inst., we are informed
Mrs. Susanna Fisher was pained stricken, but is
gradually recovering.

We learn that a colored man on the buck
streets has swindled several persons by bar-
gaining and taking away some fowls, promis-
ing to get his money changed, but he failed to
return and pay for them.

The public school will commence at Pine
Grove, Abbott's Creek Township, on Wednes-
day, the 8th day of November. H. L. Becker-
dine, teacher.

Protracted meeting commences at Pleasant
Retreat, Davidson county, on the 2nd Sunday
in November.

The death of Col. Joseph Masten will be
deeply felt in our whole community. He has
been a hard worker all his life and his fate is
familiar to us all. He was one of the earliest
residents of Winston, and did much toward
building up and giving character to our sister
town. Cut down in the prime of life, he has
been called suddenly.

To the hour.

From which no traveller has returned.

Col. MASTEN was a prominent lawyer and
had a very extensive practice.

The distribution of the School Funds in For-
syth county, for the year 1876, is as follows:

Bellevue Greek Township, \$320.60 \$32.80
Salem Chapel 308.00 91.00
Bethania 392.00 141.40
Old Richmond 278.60 44.88
Kernersville 445.20 163.80
Middle Fork 410.00 162.80
Old Town 420.00 86.20
Winston 345.80 86.80
Abbotts Creek 345.80 35.00
Broadway 425.60 65.80
South Fork 639.80 82.60
Lewisville 299.60 82.60
Winston 952.00 389.20

J. H. WHITE, JR.
Secy Board of Education

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the
bride's father, in Stokes county, Mr. YANCEY
GRAVE, of Surry county, and Miss MARY
MOORE.

DIED,

Col. JOSEPH MASTEN died at his residence
in Winston, on Monday evening, of paralysis.

New Pleasant Retreat, Davidson county, on
the 15th inst., Mr. ADAM NIFONG, aged 80
years, 7 months and 18 days.

At the residence of his father, the late Tyre
Glen, THOMAS GLENN, of consumption; aged
about 26 years.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

AUTOGRAPH AND

WITTING ALBUMS

AT THE BOOK STORE

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty
days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—
Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 6 p. m.,
during the week, and from 7 to 8, a. m., on
Sunday.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem,
closes every day, except Saturday, at 9, p. m.

Mount AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania,
Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals,
and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday, by 3 p. m.

FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill
and Elizabethtown; closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m.,
due every Saturday by 3 p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Taber,
Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every
Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Saturday by 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the
hall over Siddle's Store.

V. O. THOMSON, N. G.

J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

C. E. CEST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month,
at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.

J. G. SIDES, C. P.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

Don't fail to register. Be sure to see to it,
that your name is on the registration books.—
Don't delay. In some counties the books have
been defaced.

Public Speaking at Clemmons.

On Saturday, the 28th of October, 1876, Hons.
J. M. LEACH, F. C. ROBBINS, and M. H. PINNIX will address the people at Clemmons.

LARGE APPLES.—Messrs. A. McMillan and
John Harden, of Ashe county, presented us, by
the hands of Mr. J. G. Veach, specimens of fine
mountain apples, one weighing 17 and another 16 ounces.

The above named gentlemen would have
sent us more of the same sort, but Mr. Veach
could not bring them. Wish he would double
teams next trip.

The revival at the Baptist church in Winston
continues. Eleven persons were baptised last
Sunday afternoon, and four others on this (Wed-
nesday) morning.

There was also a baptising over at the river
at the Shallowford, conducted by Mr. May, of
Yadkin.

The two Northern teachers who are to carry
on the school here, for the colored folks, have
arrived, and the school will probably open next
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Broadway 425.60 65.80
South Fork 639.80 82.60
Lewisville 299.60 82.60
Winston 952.00 389.20

J. H. WHITE, JR.
Secy Board of Education

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the
bride's father, in Stokes county, Mr. YANCEY
GRAVE, of Surry county, and Miss MARY
MOORE.

DIED,

Col. JOSEPH MASTEN died at his residence
in Winston, on Monday evening, of paralysis.

New Pleasant Retreat, Davidson county, on
the 15th inst., Mr. ADAM NIFONG, aged 80
years, 7 months and 18 days.

At the residence of his father, the late Tyre
Glen, THOMAS GLENN, of consumption; aged
about 26 years.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

AUTOGRAPH AND

WITTING ALBUMS

AT THE BOOK STORE

J. S. Harbison, of San Diego county, California,
arrived in New York city recently, with
ten car loads of honey, each car containing
20,000 lbs. He is said to be the largest and
most successful apiculturist in that State.
Sweets enough for one hand, certainly.

Two-thirds of all the "horror" which con-
stitutes the entire stock in trade of Radical can-
vassers are base fabrications, and in no instance
have they been able to convict Gov. Vance of
criminality in anything.

Francis P. Blair died in Montgomery county,
Maryland, last week, aged 87 years. He was
born in Virginia, edited the Washington *Globe*
from 1833 to 1845, and was the father of Gen.
Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, who died a little
over a year ago.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.—Atlanta, Oct.
8.—Full returns of the Georgia election put
the majority at 78,000. There were
four counties in which not a single Radical
vote was cast, three in which only one
was cast, ten with less than ten, and nineteen
with less than fifty. There are three
negroes elected to the House, one Repub-
lican in the Senate and seven in both
houses. Thousands of negroes voted the
Democratic ticket. In Bob Toombs' county
not a Radical vote has been cast in
three years. The election returns insure
a solid Democratic delegation in Congress.

The Raleigh *Constitution* with its accus-
ed love of falsehood, states that Colorado
has gone Republican by 20,000 votes, when it
well knows that the whole State does not
contain that many voters. The Chairman of the Republican Committee of
Colorado only claims it by 1,200, and there
is still some doubt whether the State has gone
Republican at all.—*Observer*.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be
stricken out and two new sections be substituted.

The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands
given to the Indians, etc. The section to be substituted
gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the
United States to the State, for educational
purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to
be used for these purposes.

2nd Amendment: strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establish-
ment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and
statistics, and the regulation of sheep husbandry.

3rd Amendment: strikes out section 10, article 3, by providing that "secret political societies are dangerous to the
liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated."

4th Amend: adds and amends section 15, 16 and 17,
of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to
allocate and distribute all judicial power among the
several districts in the State.

5th Amend: strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and
substitutes a section providing for the establish-
ment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and
statistics, and the regulation of sheep husbandry.

6th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 13, and provides
for the assembling of a Convention without first consulting
the people at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The
amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

7th Amend: provides for publishing the ordinances for
the incorporation of cities, and authorizes the
General Assembly to fix the boundaries of cities.

8th Amend: provides for the payment of members of the General
Assembly at \$4 per day, and the mileage mileage, and
lodging expenses of the General Assembly.

9th Amend: strikes out section 4, of article 9, by providing that
the General Assembly shall begin at the time of
the first session of the Legislature.

10th Amend: strikes out section 2, of article 8, from the
constitution, and substitutes a section providing for the establish-
ment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and
statistics, and the regulation of sheep husbandry.

11th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 8, and provides
for the payment of members of the General Assembly.

12th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 8, and provides
for the payment of members of the General Assembly.

13th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 8, and provides
for the payment of members of the General Assembly.

14th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 8, and provides
for the payment of members of the General Assembly.

15th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 8, and provides
for the payment of members of the General Assembly.

16th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 8, and provides
for the payment of members of the General Assembly.

17th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 8, and provides
for the payment of members of the General Assembly.

18th Amend: strikes out section 1, of article 8, and provides
for the payment of members of the General Assembly.

Poetry.

LEEDLE YAWCOB STRAUSS.

I hat got a leedle poy;
Vot gomes schust to my knee;
Der queerest chap, der greatest rogue
As efer you dit see;
Ho runs and jumps, and smashes dings
In all parts of der house—
But vot of dot? he vas mine son,
Mine leedle Yawcoob Strauss.

He get der measles and der mumbus,
Und eding dyn dot's out;
Ho spils mine glass of lager beer,
Puts schmutz into mine kranz;
He fills mine pipe with Limburg cheese—
Dot vos der roughest chouse;
T'd dake dot vrom no oder poy
But leedle Yawcoob Strauss.

He dakes der milk pan for a dhrum,
Und cuts mine cane in two,
To make der stellicks to beat it mit—
Mine cracious! dot was drue!
I thinks mine head was schplit abart,
He kicks up such a touse—
But nefer mind, der poy was few
Like dot leedle Yawcoob Strauss.

He asks me questions sooch as dose:
Who baints mine nose so red?
Who vas it cut dot schmuotz blace out?
Vrom der hair upon mine head?
Und vere der plazo goes vrom der lamp
Vender der glim I house?
How gan I all dese dings eggsblain
To dat small Yawcoob Strauss.

I sometimes dink I shall go wild
Mit sooch a grayz poy,
Und vish vonee more I gould haft rest
Und beauful dimes enshoy;
But ven I was aseelb in ped,
So quiet as a mouse,
I brays der Lord, "Dake anydings
But leaf dot Yawcoob Strauss.

Humorous.

Old Ned Speaks.
An old negro man graphically described by our special artist, spoke to an intelligent audience, as follows:

"Here now, when I voted do fust time, my ole massa went wid me to de pulls and voted wid me. I had plenty ob good clothes, but I didn't hab no lan. De nex time I voted, ole massa was dead an dey tolle me of I voted wid dem, dey would gime my forty acres and a mule! Golly! how my heart jumped, and I jut put in my vote like dey tolle me. Den dey tolle me jes to wait, I would git my forty acres an a mule, she. Den dey tolle me de juidsherry was zausted, but jis to wait an I would git em sattin an sha. An I hav waited an got de pinion dat I will jes keep on a waitin. Den I made sum money, and dey tolle me to put it in de Savin Bank, whatever dat is, an my ole man wanted to buy a brindle cow an I went to git my money, an bles graciouz! dey say I couldnt git it. De bank has busted an all my money—dey say it got washed away!"

Well a good many other mean things hav bin played on us ones, me special. When I began to vote de Radical ticket, I had a good home, de on me good ole massa lef me, and I had good clothes plenty to eat an not much work to do, but Now! Now! Now!!—Jes look at me, ragged all over.

My ole man says its a darn site ob trouble to tuck dat piece ob sole letter on there, where I set down, and she's bodered nearly to de a mendin din ole rag on my back, but I aint got no money, an I aint got no mule and nothin nigh like forty acres, but I hav got on thing lef. Dat is my sens. I hav thought it over and I member how my ole massa tolle me it would be. Dese Hazey Radicals can't fool wid dis niggur no more. Don't matter a cuss of dey do luvin an tell me I'm good as any white man, dey don't git me to vote for dem agin, sah! Dey is mighty good to make promises, but when de time comes to settle, dey aint dar.

No siah! I votes for reform dis time. I votes for de true friend of de colored people. Hurrah for massa Zeb Vance!"

Then and Now.

They stood together upon the stoop in the clear moonlight, and with hands clasped looked silently into each other's eyes, searching the depths of each other's soul for the wealth of love that was there. Finally he spoke, in tremulous tones:

"Sweetheart, it wrings my heart to say good-night, but I must no longer keep you here in the chilly night air. Good night. A fond good-night, and he was gone.

That was ten years ago.

Last week they stood together upon their own stoop, but there was no moonlight and no sentiment.

"Old woman," he said, "you'd better skin in the house, or you'll be wheezing and sneezing all night and keep me awake. You've always got a got darned influenza in that sharp snout of yours."

A Christian Warning.
She was a colored lady and attending a revival of religion, and had worked herself up to the extreme point of going to the good place in a moment or sooner if possible. As her friends gave vent to their feelings, she likewise gave vent to her feelings, and exclaimed:

"I wish I was a June bug!"

A brother of sable hue, standing near by, inquired:

"What do you want to be one for?"

"That I might fly to Jesus."

"You fool nigger, woodpecker ketch you 'fore you git half way dar!"

There was a little gathering the other evening, and a lady with a desire to chasten the conversation, asked a young man if he had never felt a deep and subtle thrill, a fullness of feeling, so to speak, that reminded him of another life. He said he had once. It was when he was in the country, and the doctor called it cholera morbus, and charged him \$4 a visit.

The baby was doubled up by the cramps and yelling at the rate of a mile a minute, as the father and mother stood over the crib with the laudanum bottle between them. "No, Maria," he said gently, but firmly, "you pour it out; that child's growing so much like your mother that I can't trust myself."

No wonder that man's favorite toast is "Woman, God bless her," when, in some of the most trying crises of his life she is first to pull off his boots and utter with child-like confidence the reassuring reprobation: "Oh, Algeron, you must have been taking some of that sarsaparilla."

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron, Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N.C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Don't Purchase

YOUR GOODS

Until You Examine

PATTERSON & CO'S

SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.



ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S

JEWELRY STORE.

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED, and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Walking Canes,

Musical Boxes, SILVER PLATED WIRE, Fine Cutlery, Thermometers, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY, of all kinds and descriptions, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

STENCIL CUTTING and Sign Painting.

ALL kinds of STENCILS,

FOR TOBACCO BOXES, FOR MILLERS, FOR MERCHANTS, &c., &c., &c.,

CUT ON BRASS AND COPPER.

ALSO SIGNS PAINTED.

—AND—

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, ON TIN IN GOLD,

neatly and expeditiously executed by

E. A. VOGLER,

Salem, N. C., Sept. 1876.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Having received the Measures and Weights from Salem, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.

R. A. WOMACK, Standard Keeper.

INFELICE is Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new and charming book, probably the best ever written by this most fascinating Southern authoress. The work is selling fast and Carlton's presses in New York are tasked to their utmost to produce them fast enough to supply the demand at Blums.

The baby was doubled up by the cramps and yelling at the rate of a mile a minute, as the father and mother stood over the crib with the laudanum bottle between them. "No, Maria," he said gently, but firmly, "you pour it out; that child's growing so much like your mother that I can't trust myself."

No wonder that man's favorite toast is "Woman, God bless her," when, in some of the most trying crises of his life she is first to pull off his boots and utter with child-like confidence the reassuring reprobation: "Oh, Algeron, you must have been taking some of that sarsaparilla."

HODGIN & SULLIVAN.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept in a first class store. We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilizers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, \$50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, \$50 ton.

W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, \$50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, \$50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

Leave Charlotte, 5:55 a.m. 6:12 a.m. 2:15 a.m.

Air-Line Junc't 6:12 a.m. 2:40 a.m.

Salisbury, 8:30 a.m. 4:19 a.m.

Goldsboro, 10:30 a.m. 5:45 a.m.

Dundee, 1:47 p.m. 8:50 p.m.

Bucksville, 6:49 p.m. 12:45 p.m.

Arrive at Richmond, 9:36 p.m. 3:19 p.m.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. & W. N. DIVISION, AND

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 3d, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leave Charlotte, 5:55 a.m. 6:12 a.m. 2:15 a.m.

Air-Line Junc't 6:12 a.m. 2:40 a.m.

Salisbury, 8:30 a.m. 4:19 a.m.

Goldsboro, 10:30 a.m. 5:45 a.m.

Dundee, 1:47 p.m. 8:50 p.m.

Bucksville, 6:49 p.m. 12:45 p.m.

Arrive at Richmond, 9:36 p.m. 3:19 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leave Richmond, 5:50 a.m. 10:10 a.m.

Leave Greensboro, 6:30 a.m. Arr. 10:05 p.m.

Co. Shops, 7:58 a.m. Lve 8:53 p.m.

"Arr. at Raleigh, 11:15 a.m. Arr. 5:05 p.m.

"Arr. at Goldsboro 1:45 p.m. Arr. 2:20 p.m.

STATIONS.

Leave Greensboro, 5:20 a.m. Arr. 3:00 p.m.

Com. Shops, 8:13 a.m. Lve 1:11 p.m.

Arr. at Raleigh, 2:45 p.m. Lve 7:12 a.m.

Arr. at Goldsboro, 8:15 a.m. Lve 10:30 a.m.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R